## THE WAR.

Highly Important from Washington.

First Fight with the Rebels.

The Battery at Sewall's Point, in Hampton Roads, Bombarded by the United States Ships Star and Freeborn. .

THE FIRE RETURNED.

The Troops at Harper's Ferry Taking up a Position in Maryland, near Hagerstown.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The Gulf Squadron Taking Prizes and Sending Them North.

General Orders of Col. Ruggles to the Virginia Troops.

The Soldiers Being Called Out to Defend their Homes.

Important Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at Montgomery on Davis' Message.

Position of Cairo, its Garrison and Batteries.

Death of Col. Vosburgh, of the Seventyfirst Regiment, at Washington,

GENERAL BUTLER EN ROUTE FOR FOR-TRESS MONROE.

Washington, May 20, 1861. General Butler left here at half-past two o'clock this afternoon for Annapolis. He will leave that city to-morrow or next day for his new field of operations, making Fortress Monroe his headquarters for the Department of Virginia. General Butler is accompanied by his brother, Colonel A. J. Butler; two of his Alds, Captain, Hagerty and Fay, and Mr. Wm. Green, private secretary to the

All the Massachusetts troops, except the Fifth regi-ment, now in the Treasury Buildings, will accompany General Butler to Fortress Monroe, and the Fifth will

expiration of twenty days.

General Mansfield, who commands this department, dis-Ekes to have the Massachusetts boys, who have done so well, and given so much satisfaction on account of their gentlemanly conduct and great care of the building, reed to give place to strangers. It is an important post, and Secretary Chase pays Massachusetts the complishe Treasury which she has done so much to replenish, than those of any other State.

Major General Butler has decided to appoint upon his w staff Captain R. S. Fay, of Boston, who has achieved on many successes of late on his late staff, and his nephew. Lieutenant George H. Butler, of California, and recently attached to the regular service. Most if not all of the other members of the staff will be experienced officers of the regular army. Mr. Fay, being selected from civil Mfe, will be General Butler's military secretary. Lieutemant G. H. Butler was one of colonel Lander's exploring and wagon road porty, and has proved himself a gal-

Lieutenant Colonel Green, of the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, has obtained leave of absence for seven days, and leaves forthwith for Massachusetts.

received at the War Department against accepting Colonel Sherman's New York regiment. General Butle says ne does not wish them if the protest sets out the facts about them, and it is very doubtful if they will be bailed into the service. [There is no Colonel Sherman is command of a regiment in this city.-- Fo Her ALD.

DEATH OF COL. VOSBURGH, OF THE SE-VENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Washington, May 20, 1861. Col. Vosburgh, of the Seventy-first regiment, diet at his beadquarters at the Navy Yard at half past eight o clock this morning. Col. V. has occupied an arduous and highly responsible post of duty since his command arrived here, and being in delicate health it proved too

much for his frail constitution. Poor Voeburgh may be considered the vistim of his patriotic ardor. His health was too feeble to encounter the constant fatigue of his duties. On Friday he was on his feet the whole day, and a severe hemorrhage pros trated him at night. Contrary to the orders of Dr. Pognet, physician to the regiment, he resumed his work as usual on Saturday, and even mounted on horseback. He was forced to take to his bed on Saturday afternoon, and grew steadily worze. On Sunday he was quite delirious, and his mind seemed wholly engrossed with the cares of his command, as he was constantly giving directions and orders. He had frequent attacks of bleeding at the lungs suring Sunday, but this morning he fancied he wa growing better, and whilst the doctor was at his breakfast below, he ordered his attendants to take him from his bed and place him upright on a chair. As he was raised up he fainted from weakness, and in a few ma-

ments more he was dead. This sudden and melancholy event has cast the deepest loom over his regiment and the wide circle of friends who knew him. He was exceedingly respected and be loved. His death was so unexpected that is hard to realize it. Only on Friday he entertained his old friend, General Sickies, and passed several hours in a tour of in spections over the Navy Yard, where he quartered pointing out the arrangements he had made for the com-fort of his men. He exhibited on this occasion a very peautiful horse, he had just bought, for which General kies offered him double the price. "No, old fellow," he said playfully, "You can't have him till I am knocked

over; then you are welcome to him."

He was in apparent health and high spirits as ne spoke and in a little over forty eight hours he was as none ther

His body is laid out in the room where so recently his obserful voice was heard, enveloped in the folds of that riag to whose honor be has sacrinced his life. His sword and cap repose on his broast, four sentiness pace their mournfal round; glancing with searful eyes at the cold saim features of their late beloved commander.

whethington to-day, unconscious of her leas. She is left the two children to mourn an affections whether and colors and affections will be forwarded to New Color of Vosburgh's remains will be forwarded to New Color of the Colo

York on , c-morrow afternoon's train. The Marine Corps, the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth and Sixty ninth reg ments. he'd of a similar humane and patriotic tenor, direction and his own reg. went, will form the coport to use depot. him 12 cause the Fourth and Fifth regiments of Pennsyl-

THE REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

There is no truth in the statement about the fight be tween the two steamers at the mouth of the Potomac. It was intended to be sent into Virginia, to incite the

The blockade of Richmond is so perfect that it is imossible for a steamer to leave that port.

REPORTED BAISING OF THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

ays past our port has been without the presence of the Singara, which has left for parts unknown. She has been reported off Savanuah, in company with the brig Perry, and has been seen off North Edisto; but at present there is no certain information of her position. The Huntress has also been observed near this bar; but she too has left Our port is consequently without obstruction at this moment. Vesterday we had several arrivals from foreign ports; among them a carge of molasses from Carports and a British brig, with pig iron and coal, from Glasgow The latter has been taken up to return to the same port with a full carge of Sea Islands cotton, at the enormous freight of 21/4d. per pound. Such a freight has not been

given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."
Occasional arrests take place of persons charged with uttering treasonable sentiments or of being spies. In no case, however, as yet has punishment been inflicted. One of the former class has been released on taking the oath of allegiance.
Commodore Tatnall, of the Confederate States navy,

assigned to the command of the naval forces at Charles-

Southern papers falsely assert that "the correspondence of the Associated Press is largely controlled or dictated by Lincoln's views and preferences," while they them-selves are constantly publishing the most foolish and extravagant stories against the government and those en-Captain Elzey, late of the federal army, has tendered

is services to the Confederate States. Although the sixty days allowed by the joint resolution of the late Congress during which to file remonstrance

against the extension of McCormick's reaper patent have expired, the argument in the case before the Com missioner of Patents will not begin until the 1st of

VIRGINIA BATTERIES SHELLD BY WAR VESSELS.

The United States cransport Freeborn arrived this afternoon direct from Fortress Monroe, bringing despatches for the government. On the way up she captured two small versels and wharfed them at the Washington navy

A passenger on the Freeborn states that on Saturday two ressels from the first paid a visit to the vicinity of Sew ell's Point, about four miles from the Fortres, where the Virginians were erecting batteries, and threw sundry shells at the works, spoiling materially the architectural arrangements. Shots were fired at the vessel, but without effect. It is not known that anybody on shore was

Commodore Pendergrast sent a flag of truce to Norfolk thence of certain persons to the North, and received as surance that in this respect he should be accommodated A vessel was in waiting to take them to New York.

Captain Dahlgreen, in command of the Washington Navy Yard, and who has frequent communication with Fort Washington, so pronounces it.

Colonel Julien Allen and Major H. Kalusowski, delegated terview with the President, who informed them that several full regiments, more than the New York quota, had already been tendered to the government and that there was a growing jealousy in other States because so many had been accepted from that State. The delegation then proposed to form in Wash ington a Polish regiment by volunteers from any or al the States, which was endorsed by a letter to that effect from the President to Secretary Cameron. An interview with the latter was temporarily postponed, owing to a

The steamer Magara has been withdrawn from the blockade forces off Charleston for more important service. Another vessel will immediately take her place.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR. WASHINGTON, May 20, 1861.

regiment of Canadians have volunteered to fight for he government and have been accepted. The President is highly pleased at the proffer.

President Lincoln, Major Gen. Butler, and his Aid, apt Haggarty, and Ex-Secretary Holt, were taken yesterday by Mr. Brady, the artist. It was a perfect tri-

A citizen of Massachusette, who left here suddenly when the city was in danger of being attacked stated at Harrisburg that he was beare of despatches to Governor Andrew, of Mass., and at Boston was announced as bearer of despatches for Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was barbarously seized or Saturday, and had his head shaved. I should have stated in my despatch on Saturday that

the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, now at the Relay Junction, is also to accompany General Butler to Fortress Munroe. Lieutenant Colonel Hinks, of the Eighth, ha been elected Colonel, vice Colonel Munroe, resigned. Colonel Hinks has advanced rapidly. He has been atyears, which, like the military of most of the Northern States, has been too much of a fancy arrangement, Colonel Hinks' legitimate business latterly has been that of a clerk in the State Department of Massachusetts. Through the influence of Senator Wilson, Col. Hinks was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army. He accepted, and was detailed to the work of drilling companies. Upon Colonel Munroe's resignation, Lieutenant Hinks was elected Colonel, beating Major Ben. Perley Poore by two votes. Major Poore was subsequently elected Major of the same regiment, and left his profession forthwith as correspondent of the Boston Journal from this city, and proceeded to the Relay junction on Saturday, and reported himself for duty. The Major, of course, resigns his com mand of the "Savages," a rifle battalion in Newbury Mass., which corps he had previously offered to the vernment. They would have been accepted but for the objection raised by Governor Andrew, who thought, a they were agriculturalists, that they should not be admitted into the service until mer the crops were in.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SOL DIERS' QUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1861. The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to acting Surgeon General Wood, in which he says:-This depart ment has learned with deep regret that the sanitary con dition of the various barracks in this city, occupied by the volunteers, now in the service of the government and especially those in the rear of the City Hall, and a the Assembly Buildings, in which several of the Pennsylvania regiments are quartered, demands its attention. Representations of this character have been made to it by benevolent private individuals, and also by official authorities, including the Board of Health of Wash ington, whose business it is to guard the health of the city. The citizen soldiery, he added, who have so promptly and patriotically left their homes in response to the call of the President, and taken up arms in defence of the constitution and laws, and to titled to the tenderest care and most assiduous attention of the government in every respect; and most especially is it the duty of the government to promote their health and comfort. You are therefore directed to immediately cause an inspection of these barracks to be made by one or more experienced, skillful and competent medical officers, with a view of ascertaining their actual sanitary condition; and instruct them to report to you, for the information of this department, such measures and regu-

which will promote, protect and insure the he with and comfort of these citizen soldiers. The Secretary also addressed a letter to General Man's

lations as will, in their opinion, not only speedly and

effectually remove any evils which may be found to

vania volunteers in the rear of the City Hall and at the other and more healthful and comfortable quarters.

Acting Surgeon General Wood, in response to the Socre of the localities coupled by the troops, and instructed the medical director and other medical officers to take every needful pressution to prevent disease. Details had already been made of the two senior surgeons to examine and report on the sacitary condition of the hospitals in this city. They will be again instructed as they bad priviously been to examine the condition of the host within the precincts of Washington, and to report without delay. In connection with this subject, he said b sanitary condition of the city, which subject was submitted the same day to a sanitary board by him, offering

THE PIRST FIGHT BETWEEN THE GOVERN-MENT SHIPS AND THE REBELS\_THE REBEL BATTERY AT SEWELL'S POINT CANNONADED.

On Saturday afternoon, at Sewell's Point, Hampton the first offensive operations on the part of the United

commander James H. Ward, at this port this evening, with special despatches to the government. Si brings up from Fortress Monroe gentlemen who went down on Friday on the United States steamer Keystone State, on an especial visit to the fortress, smong whom were Senators Wade, Chandler and Morrill, Mr. Nicolay, the President's Secretary, and Mr. Dinsmore, of New York, all of whom witnessed with unfeign el comfort from the pier at Fortress Monroe the canno adirg of the unfloished Sewall's Point battery, in which

the Freeborn played so important a point. The battery in question is the eighth and last of the important works which defend the approaches to Norfolk, est to Norfeik mounts eighteen guns; the second, Fort Norfolk, has twelve guns; next, Crancy Island, mounts one of seven, and the other of ten guns, all splendidly built, and mounted with the best Yard, the least part of which was destroyed in the partial fire. The heaviest of Dahlgren's rifled ordnand

I am informed that the crection of the eighth work at Sewall's Point is of less importance as a defence than as in offensive work, operating on that part of the blockade which relates to James river. How important this is will be seen from the fact that there are now wenty prizes, tobacco ladened, lying under the guns of the blockading squadron, nearly all taken coming out of that river. Among them is one British bark, cargo vamed at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; also a

The United States steamer Star (late Monticello) at poor menced cannonading the New Work. She fired shell with ten inch guns, which burst with effect. Commander Ward's flotilla arrived from New York at two cleck. Captain Ward, in the steamer Freeborn, was immediately sent to aid the Star. The Freehord opened with thirty two pound round shot; she fired fifteen rounds, and drove out the engine or defending party, commanded by a mounted officer. She then hauled off and reported to the Commodore, who despatched the Freeborn immediately for Wash

Hampton Roads is covered with the fleet and the prizes. The veneels are bringing in new prizes every hour. The best naval officers say that no inferior naval feet can venture to approach Norfolk.

These eight works are within a space of six miles Newall's Point, the outermost, is six miles from Old

On the way up the Thomas Freeborn, at dayligh onging to and bound from Baltimore to Havana out of her course in the Potomac river, near the mouth The Freeborn mistook her for an enemy, and brought the guns to bear on her. She finally showed the American flag. She was boarded, and found to be aground. Efforts

were made to pull her off, resulting in parting both haw sers, and the Freeborn was obliged to leave her to reach Washington with despatch. On Sunday afternoon the Freeborn, at Cedar Point, took

fortance. In the evening got in thick weather, and laid to in the fog. A small vessel, the Isabella, attempted to pass, after being halled repeatedly. At the threat of a shot the captain let go her anchor. He reported that she was a fisherman, bound to Alexandria. and had two passengers for that place. By daylight it was found her hold was crowded with men, fifty being counted on deck at once. She was brought to Washing ton and anchored under the guns of the navy yard. Th nen said they had been offered thirteen dollars per month to serve in the secession army. The captain said they were tishermen of Raltimore, going home via Alexandria Lieutenant Cash, first officer of the Freeboon, ably managed the working of the vessel under her experienced

I learn from the party arriving in the Freehorn, that the forces at Fortress Monroe number three thousand, all in healthy condition and fine spirits. They were daily mounting new guns and practising. Secession spies came often to the end of the bridge connecting the fort

ANIMATED APPEARANCE OF THE NA-TIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1861. Washangton continues full of patriotic citizens from al arts of the North, who have come here to offer men. money and ships to the government. The leading hotels are crowded with distinguished visiters. Such a crush of business was hardly ever known to the Washington bonifaces at this season of the year.

ginia, announces himself a candidate for the federal Con-gress from the Seventh district. He calls upon the Union nen to open the polis in spite of the acts of usurpation of the Richmond Convention.

A delegation, headed by Colonel Julius Allen, is here to irge the acceptance of the Polish legion forming in New

General Patterson has been in consultation with Gene al Scott nearly all day. The Ohio regiments now stationed in Philadelphia are expected to arrive here in the course of the present

ere representing the military interests of their respec-States. Senator Chandler is very anxious to have the Michigan regiment ordered wherever the first battle is likely to be fought. The men are all eager for the fray.

No better fighting material has been brought here.

No recruits came here better prepared for camp life than those from Connecticut. Their encampments are models of cleanliness, order and comfort.

iments dispensed with outdoor parades and drills. The robust appearance and gay uniforms of the Four-The Seventh (New York) regiment are in expectation of a flag from their lady friends in New York A grand parade was announced to take place this afternoon on the occasion of the presentation; but it had to be postponed consequence of the non-arrival of the flag.

POSTAL FACILITIES WITH THE SOUTH CUT

An order was issued to day by Postmaster Genera Blair to cut off all the steamship mails on the coast, and all the steamboat mails on the rivers having any connec tion whatever with the rebel States. This service has amounted to about six hundred thousand dollars expense to the government. This sum, saved by Southern tree son, will be expended in powder to punish the crime. Secretary Chase submitted the eath of allegiance

government to the employee in department to day. Sixteen men refused to take in the State Auditor's office alone, and there were several in the other bureaus. This shows that the various statements made in this correspondence of late,

that traiters were still in the pay of the Severnment the various departments, was not without foundation. There are more yet. Clean them out, gentlemen.

In to-day's Henald you mention lennessee as part of General Butier's department, and express the opinion that South Carolina, instead of Tennessee, is probably embraced in his department. As I telegraphed to you on Saturday evening, Tennessee is not in the department. My Sonday Herald dispatch contains the fact that Fastern South Carelina, is the territory to be called the Depart-

PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR ITS FU.

Washington, May 20, 1961.
The President has been much urged by leading men to Virginia previous to the vote of the State upon the se ession ordinance ; but it is improbable that troops will government has its settled plans, upon which it will act, no matter what the result of the election will be. Alexandria may possibly be occupied, and from strategical

but not from political, reasons. The Secretary of the Treasury has been efficially notified that attempts are being made to evade the blocked of the Lower Mississippi by abipping contraband articles per boat from St. Louis to points in Kentucky, and thence overhand to Tennessee and further South. He is deter mined to put a stop to this illegal traffic. He is now as vising as to the sest means of doing this effectively, and will issue stringent orders at the earliest possible mo-

It is not true, as stated in the money article of one of your cotemporaries, that considerable distention of the Secretary to issue Treasury notes at par for the nine millions loan. The proposition your city. The Secretary has their assurances that the an will be readily taken on these terms.

The Post Office Department will ignore the mandate of the Montgomery Postmaster General, announcing his in-tention to assume the control of postal affairs in the Confederate States the 1st proxime. Although formal notice to this effect has been received. it will continue to make up and forward mails South until compelled to stop, either by force or the failure of postmasters, contractors and route agents to fulfil their obligations to the authori-

The attention of Secretary Cameron having been di rected to the wretched and dangerous condition of some of the barracks occupied by Northern volunteers, he has promptly instituted measures for the speedy remedying of the evil. The Pennsylvania troops have especially suffered from this cause, owing to the inexperience and negligence of their commanding officers.

Many complaints are again being heard among a number of regiments on account of the unsatisfactory quantity and quality and irregular distribution of their rations. Many of the regimental quartermasters bave proved themselves utterly undt for their positions, and should be got out of the way without delay.

The party, consisting of Senator Chandler and Captain Ward, who commanded the Freeborn during the action against the secession fort, and others, saw nothing of the reported battery at the mouth of Acquia creek.

The Secretary of State has issued invitations for a second military fete, to take place te-morrow evening. His first reception of a week ago afforded great satisfac tion to his numerous military guests, and it is likely that other members of the government will shortly imitate the graceful hospitalities of Governor Seward. The en tertainment of to-morrow will comprise the slite of the military as well as of the political and social world.

INTERESTING FROM MARYLAND AND VIR

HAGERSTOWN, May 20, 1861. Eight recruits left here during the past week to join the Confederate army at Harper's Ferry; twelve hav gone from here during the same time to join the Fenn sylvania Volunteers at Chambersburg.

I have ascertained by secessionists just returned from Harper's Ferry that two persons who died from small pox were buried on the Maryland side of the river yes

ong the troops at Harper's Ferry on account of the existence of several parties. One favors the annexation of Virginia to the Confederate States; one the unconditional separate independence of Virginia; a taird com prises the unconditional Union soldiers. Both of the last

The people of Sharpsburg village, thirteen miles south east, on the road to Harper's Ferry, tore off the back top of a secessionist as it came through to day. They swore no more soldiers for the Confederate Army should pass

The Confederate troops have not crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. They had nothing to eat from five in the rain all night, having no tents. The commander says visiters will be admitted to morrow. A report says hundred more arrived to night, with eight pieces of ar

Ferry. He arrived there from Winchester last night. He saw five hundred more troops arriving this morning three hundred of whom were Indians, fully equipped Heavy guards are thrown out regularly as far from Harper's Ferry as Ossawatamie, Brown's school house, about two miles from the Ferry.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

Chambershure, Pa., May 20, 1861. Seven hundred Virginia troops have arrived opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac river, twenty-six miles south of this point. It is believed here that they intend to make an irruption into the southern borders of this State. Affairs grow interesting here. Several gentlemen have arrived here this morning from

Hagerstown. They state that about seven hundred men have ascended the river from Harper's Ferry to a point opposite Williamsport, a town in Maryland of five hun-

A secessionist, named Abraham Lighter, in Williams port, has two thousand barrels of flour, and it is believed that on account of the scarcity of provisions the troops

tinsburg, says there were indians in the ranks, believed to be Cherokees, from North Carolina.

place. The people of the whole Cumberland valley, particularly at this point, are very much excited, fearing an invasion by a strong corpe of ten thousand men. They do not fear permanent conquest, but forays exhausting their resources. There are three thousand troops at this

Maryland has no troops to resist an advance of Vir-

A Union man living in Maryland, who is vouched for as entirely reliable, says he was at Harper's Ferry on Friday see more. He says small pox is known to exist among the troops at Harper's Ferry, but to what extent it prethe troops at Harper's Ferry, but to what extent it pre-valls is not known. He believes the troops are for the present being scattered over Berkley, Jefferson, Loudon, Frederick and Clarke counties, to carry them for seces-sion on Thursday next. The legitimate voters of these counties are largely for the Union.

Passengers this afternoon from Hagerstown say if teen hundred more secession troops are expected at Williams-port to night. They were sent over the river for boards to construct tente, indicating the purpose of forming a regular encampment.

o construction of the cons

THE REPORTED MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO WILLIAMSPORT UNFOUNDED. HAGERSTOWN, May 20, 1861. The Confederate troops have not yet crossed the Poto-

mac to Williamsport. They have no tents, and very little, if any, provisions. The commander says that he has no intention to cross. This is reliable.

It is reported that 1,500 more men are expected tonight, with eight pieces of artillery.

CAPTURE BY A PRIVATEER. A despatch to Friday's New Orleans Picagane, by the Belize Ene, says the privateer steamer Calboun captured on the 15th the bark Ovenn Eagle, Capt. Luce, from Rock

land, Maine, with 3,144 carks of lime, consigned to

NEWS FROM THE CHESAPEAKE.

OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE. FORTERES MONROR, OLD POINT COMPORT, VA., } May 14, 1861.

barkation of Troops-The Vermont Men-Stores for the Treops—Armament of the Pentroke—Movements of Other War Vessels—The Present Condition of Affairs— Life in the Fortress False Rumors Concerning the Ap pearance of Smallpow-Health of the Garrison-Impreg-nable Front of the Portress-State of the Weather-Exciting War Movements, dc.

When I closed my last letter to you, written on board the Alabama, the Vermont volunteers were being rapidly from its activity in hauling up vessels passing up and down the Roads, as the Young Comberland. At one o'clock all the troops were safely disembarked, and the stores, munitions of war, &c., quickly sent ashore, and at an early hour on Tuesday morning the Alabama de parted for New York.

The troops from Vermont were in good health an spirits, and ready for any duty which they may be called upon to perform. But two or three cases are in hospital and those are suffering from a slight attack of the sles. As there were no barracks for more tropps, the Vermonters pitched their tents in "the place of arms," zition, and are now leading a regular camp life. After a day's rest they will be called upon to take their turn in routine of soldiers' life in a fort.

The steamer Pembroke, from Boston, arrived on Monday, with detachments of the Massachusette third regiment, and a large quantity of stores for the two Massachusetts regiments stationed at this post. She is well armed with two Dahlgren guns swung on pivots, fore and aft. She returns to Bos a day or two, and will be more heavily armed, and employed by the State as a coast guard.

The Minnesota, flagship, Commodore Stringham, is here and anchored off the fortress. I believe she will reieve the Cumberland, which will go North for repairs. She is a magnificent specimen of marine architecture, and with her double row of heavy Dahlgrens, which are run The Monticello, or Star, as it is now called-one of the

gunboats of the blockading squadron-is very actively engaged in the bay in bringing to and overhauling vessels of every character. She has already, with the aid of the Harriet Lane and the Young Cumberland, taken quite a fleet of schooners, loaded with coal, merchandise, &c. The blockade is very stringent, and no vessel can pass this fort without being brought to by a shot from the Cumberland or the nearest

The blockade is very stringent, and no vessel can pass this fort without being brought to by a shot from the Cumberland or the parapet.

The Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce, is stationed up the Roads, cff the James river, and is performing good service. She sent down a brig this morning, which was taken up the Roads last night (Monday) or this morning. The brig lies under the guns of the Minnesota, and seems to have a heavy deck load of merchandise. I believe her name is the Yankec, from some fractern port. What disposition will be made of her is not known; but if she has anything that is needed at the fort it will be taken out, and the vessel allowed to proceed—perhaps.

to proceed—perhaps.

Yesterday the commandant of this post sent out two companies of infantry, with a six-pounder, to take possession of the bridge leading to Hampton. Colonel Dimmick natified the enemics' picket, which had been thrown forward on the bridge several days since, that they were on government property, and must remove to their own soil. They reluctantly submitted to the order, and dispreared. An advance picket was thrown forward to hold the farther end of the bridge, and a strong, grand picket guard was stationed at the guardhouse, at this end of the bridge, and a strong, grand picket guard was stationed at the guardhouse, at this end of the bridge, and the six-pounder, loaded with canister shot, was placed in position to rake the bridge.

That is the present position of affairs. No collision is sporeheaded, unless some guerillas might take the notion to fire upon the advance picket and then retire.

The planting of the six-pounder on the bridge yesterday was the signal for an immediate and precipitate evacuation of the village of Bampton by all the women and children, and two old guns, all that could be raised in the neighborhood, were planted by the secessionists on a bridge leading into their village, about a mile from our advanced picket. There are three companies of in fantry and one or dragoons, it is said, at Hampton. There may be a larger force, but it is not likely. The Harriet Lane and Monticello will prevent the transportation of any guas or munitions of war from Norfeck to Hampton to assist in an attack on the fort. It is hardly known how many men there are encamped about us, but we can see from the parapets the white tents of a Georgia regiment gleaming in the green woods on the Virginia shore, acress Hampton Roads. The Young Cumberland, under command of Bastswain Bell—now Captain Bell—of the Cumberland, frequently runs near in shore and looks over the camp, but has not been fired into as yet, although the visits seem to be received by the Georgians with bad grace. A sharp lookout is k

The health of all in the fort is perfect, with a faw ex-The health of all in the fort in perfect, with a faw exceptions. The reports of the prevalence of smallpox here, started by the Norfolk papers, are entirely faise. Nothing of the kind has come under the cognizance of any of the officers here, and I thus contradict it order to relieve the minds of our friends North of any fears as to our health and spirits. The report probably originated from the appearance of tents up the shore, and I know I shall be doing a kindness to the Norfolk people when I inform them that they are occupied by a doubly strong picket guard ready for any emergency.

The Quaker City came up from the mouth of the Chesapeake this evening, with a large ship in tow, probably a prize taken this afternoon. She seems to be a Baltimore built ship, and it will prove a valuable prize. I will endeavor to learn her name and the particulars of her capture in time to send by the Dawn to morrow, via Washington.

ture in time to sen¹ by the Dawn to morrow, via Washington.

The Fourth Massachusetts regiment, which has been in this fort for several weeks, is in first rate health and esger for a fight. They are doing their duty in a manner which elicits the commendations, deservedly, too, of the regular officers stationed here. They came off at less than twenty-four hours notice, and with hardly a change of clothing. They were getting quite out at the elbows when the Cambridge brought an adequate supply of gray satinet trowsers, which the darkies hereabout would be reluctant to appear in. Why do not the Massachusetts subtorities send a good supply of comfortable and serviceable clothing, so the regiment can appear properly uniformed. They appear on parade now in all colors and styles of uniforms, and several members have been on the parapets in their drawers, for lack of better garments. The officers of the regiment feel keenly the neglect of the Adjuant General of Massachusetts to attend to them properly. land to them properly.

I append the names of the field and staff officers of this

giment:— Colonei—Abner B. Packard. Legiterant Colonei—Hawkes Fearing, Jr. Colonei—Abner B. Packard.
Lieutenant Colonei—Hawkes Fearing, Jr.
Major—H. O. Whittemore
Adjutant—Henry Walker.
Quartermaster—M. M. Carruth.
Surgeon—Henry W. Saville.
Surgeon—Henry W. Saville.
Surgeon—Henry W. Saville.
Surgeon—Maide—Wm. L. Faxon.
Sargeont Major—Alvin E. Hall.
Company A—Captain Fra Drake. Company B—Milo M.
Williams. Company C—Captain Cephas C. Bumpus.
Company B—Captain Horace Miles. Company E—Captain Charles F. Allen. Company F—David L. Shephard.
Company G—Thaothy Gordon. Company H—Frankin
Curlis. Company !—Luther Stephenson, Jr.
I have just learned that the advanced picket was this afternoon thrown forward to a large farmhouse on the

I have just learned that the advanced piece was ton atternoon thrown forward to a large farmhouse on the other side of the bridge to Hampton, and it is now occu-pied by a detachment of troops, who are guarding it and the well of water connected with it. As the garriso here must roly on rain water if they cannot get free water outside the walls, the farmhouse will undoubted!

water outside the walls, the farmhouse will undoubtedly be held at all beards.

Before I close I must assure your readers of the perfect impregnability of this important fortress. With force within its walls amply sufficient to repel any assault that the secessicnists dare attempt, it is prepared to stand a siege of 20,000 men, until reinforcements can be thrown in. Still, it will do no harm to send on eight or to thousand additional men, with which, the fortres being a basis of operations, we can retake Norfolk amput the rebels encamped over the Roads to flight—materially assisting in bringing back this old State.

Send us files of Heralies; we are suffering for the wan of news.

Send us bles of REALIES, we are sollering for the wa of news.

The weather is hot and sultry. Roses are blooming the commandant's yard, and the fig trees are laden wi truit rapidly growing. It is a New York July day.

The hospital department of the volunteer regiments this post is deficient in the articles of bandages and lin if the Hospital Relief Society of New York Boston would send on a quantity from their stores, the would be most gratefully received by Dr. H. M. Saville, this post. One or two stretchers are also needed at early day. Will our friends attend to these matters?

I have just conversed with Captain Johnson, of the bar ida, from Boston, who has been only a day or two fro Norfolk. He was in prison there five days, and narrowly scaped with his life. He says there are six thou men in and about Norfolk, made up of Mississippi, Louisi ana, Alabama, South Carolina and Kentucky besides Vir

They had recovered the sunken cannons and sma arms, unspiked the cannon in the Navy Yard, and were sending them to New Orleans and other points South. They were mostly heavy columbiads and Dahlgren guns. They were expecting to attack this post, but had not quite determined the day. We are prepared

The blockade is more stringent than even A schooner

was captured this morning with lumber; a ship, in bal-last, was taken yesterday.

The mail closes in a moment, and I can say but little

The man care more and the enemies' side on the Hampton bridge has been withdrawn, but a blustering Dr. Vaughan comes down near our picket, seemingly to reconneitre.

The women and children are being sent of rapidly. They are in great fear, it seems.

The health of the troops continues good.

## NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, May 18, 1861.
Review by Governor Curtin—Another Visit to Harper Ferry-8,000 Southern Troops There-The Pennsyl Reserve-The Feeling in Maryland, &c.

A grand review of the troops at Camp Slifer, C bersburg, took place this morning in presence of Gov-ernor Curtin and staff. Quite a number of the State dignitaries were present, and the populace were enthu tic. Under the command of Brigadier General E. C. Wil liams, the camp at Chambersburg is in fine condition and the troops well disciplined. Every one was well plea

A gentleman from Maryland states that he went with a party on Monday night last into Harper's Ferry. Be gained access into the lines on account of the party hav-ing with them a load of provisions. The force there, he heard, was being augmented daily, and every effort was

beard, was being augmented daily, and every effort was being made to strengthen the fortifications. They expressed themselves as determined to make a desperatoresistance. He estimates the number at probably \$,000 men on both sides of the river, one-half of whom were on the Maryland heights.

The same gentleman states that the course of some of the Northern States, and especially Pennsylvanis, relative to repressing slave insurrections, has and will strengthen the Union feeling in the border States.

The Governor has issued proposals for the three million lean. There will be more than that offered, it is said, by the banks of the Commonwealth.

An order has also been issued apportioning the fifteen regiments of reserve volunteer corps to be raised by the State to the different counties. The application must be made before five days. It is this body of men that Major General George A. McCall is to be assigned the command of.

Major General George A. McCall is to be assigned the com-mand of.

It is an undoubted fact that many portions of Mary-land, including Baltimore city, secretly sympathize with the rebels; and all that prevents them from showing their true colors is the fear of being made desoiate by the strong hand of government. Gen. Butter done well in taking possession of the Monumental City, and through-out the present disturbance an effective body of troops must be kept there, as well as at Annapolis and all points on the general thoroughfare.

HARRISHURG, May 20, 1861. Southern Troops at Harper's Ferry-Seizure of Cattle, &c. James Gowan, Esq., of this city, government con tractor at Harper's Ferry, arrived from that place on saturday night. He went there some ten days since to secure his horses, &c., his clerk and several men under his employ from this place having remained there. The was well known in that vicinity and had many warm friends there, who prevented any acts of violence occasions and was prevented from departing previously He states that the rebels took possession of all his implements—double rigged derricks, picks, shovels, &c. an admirable equipment for an army. They allowed him

to take an inventory of the articles, and offered him payment in the shape of Confederate State sorip, which he refused. They permitted him only to take away his horses.

On Monday last a large lot of cattle passing on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destined for Baltimore, were taken by the troops at Harper's Forry. On Tuesday another lot and a large quantity of corn consigned to the same city, were appropriated by the rebels. Whatever their hance can lay hold of they steal.

At the utmost there were but five thousand troops there, and although well fortified, they were in the most miscrable plight. Mr. G. states they reminded him of a party of brigands. The only respectable looking companies there was the Kentucky regiment, but they were fighting among themselves, one of whom was killed a few days since in a brawl. There is considerable disaffection there among the troops. Men were daily arriving from the South.

Several days since all liquor in the place was seized by

ing from the South.

Several days since all liquor in the place was seized by
the troops by authority of the officer in command and
placed under guard. This was absolutely accessary, in
consequence of the greatly increasing demoralization of

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY. CONDITION OF THE SECRESION TROOPS THERE.

FREDRICK, May 19—9 P. M. )

Via Chambersburg, May 20.

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry. Two thousand Mississippians arrived there to day. They are a hard looking set, poorly clad and dirty. Two regiments arrived from Alabama yesterday. They are of the sai

burg this morning, to watch and prevent Union men from voting on the 23d of this month, as this is a strong Union district The Home Guards of Frederick City have arrested a

The small pox has broken out among troops ther

man who was setting fire to a large tan yard and barn. men, and all secessionists are watched closely.

date for Congress next Saturday. The nominee will be an unconditional Union man, against whom there will be

PEPOPTS FROM BALTIMOPP

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1861. about 1,000 Virginia and South Carolina troops from Harper's Ferry took a position on Sunday on the Virginia mading the ferry; and they expected to be lotned by an

other thousard to day, with field pieces. Williamsport is but seven miles from Hagertown, Md. The rain of to day has made the camp at Locust Point very uncomfortable. The trenches dug only partially carry off the water in Colonel Lyle's regiment According to the Surgeon's official report, ofty seven

Much excitement was caused in the city this afternor by a report, which was wildly circulated, and generally celieved, that a company from the camp had come into the city with loaded muskets, and demanded the uncon ditional release of their comrade Manley, the soldier who ascertained that the report is incorrect. Manly is not in this evening. The company of soldiers were sent to take possession of some gunpowder and pikes, information of the whereabouts of which had been communicated to General Cadwalader. The articles could not be found, however, and the soldiers

A battalion of troops, raised in Baltimore and adjacent counties, numbering seven hundred men, a portion of whom have been drilling at Fort McHenry, left here this afternoon for the Relay House. They will be uniformed of the Maryland regiment, to be commanded by ex

Senator Cooper. Raltimore and Ohio Railroad within the last two lays, by stoppages and examinations by both parties. No night usual. The government will take possession of the road

as soon as it dislodges the rebels at Harper's Ferry. A thousand Virginia troops from Harper's Ferry marched to the ferry opposite Williamsport, on the Pote

mac, yesterday, of which they took possession.

Up to to night two thousand Baltimorians in all have left to join the confederate forces, mostly at Harper's

a stratagem on the part of the rebel chief to bin'd the

government as to their real strength at Harper's Fe. Ty. the statements in my former despatches are correct. A gentleman just arrived here from Jackson, Mis says that the wheat crop in that State and in Georgia and Alabama will be large, and in some counties has already been harvested. Flour had already been made of ne

Two regiments from Mississippi and one from Arkans left Lynchburg while he was there, for the North. He says the design of attacking and capturing Fortress Monroe is openly talked of at Richmond, and that the attack will be made from the land side. He mays that the machinery from Harper's Ferry has been put up in workshops in Richmond, and that in a few days they will be making muskets there the same as those made at Harp er's Ferry. He says the sakpetre caves of Alabama are now being worked.

For additional War News see Fifth and Eighth Pages.